Business Notices.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—We beg to inform Southern and Western Merchants that our stock of Spring and Southern CLOTHING just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's west ever got up by the house, ras ring from the low-priced up to the finest articles in the trade, all not up in our usual superior style.

Nos. 288, 289, and 280 Broadway, corner of Warrenge.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, -All persons who wish for information in repard to Sawing Machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gasette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine inter-est. Copies copylind grafts. I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace followed beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying himmons Dye. Sold at Baromeners. No. 223 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE .-THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the WORLD is not now made and sold by Silas C. Herring, or his assents, but is manufactured and sold by the Patentees, with WILDER'S PATENT BURGLAR and FOWDER-PROOF LOCK, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, N. Y.

B. G. WILDER & Co., Patentees.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.-HORACE

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGH-STATE AND NATIONAL System; Training in the Practice Exergise, New York.—A new System; Training in the Practice with Courts, Witnesses, Juries, &c; Extemporaneous Speaking all Professional Business taught. Next Term commoness the of May under improved asspices. The Hon. Hexey Boors, an eminent lawyer, has accepted a Professor ship. J. W. Fow. LER, esq. Oratorical Professor. Tastimonials.—"Mr. Fowler is the most accomplished orator north of Mason & Dixtonia the most accomplished orator north of Mason & Dixtonia Hon."—Henry Clay. "The trails and arguments and general Bine."—Henry Clay. "The trails and arguments and general Bine."—Henry Clay. "Represent States of Laws." eaking of his pupils are truly wonderful."—Boston Journeland of his pupils are truly wonderful."—Boston Journeland of Bachelor of Lauprovements in the system. Degrees of Bachelor of Lauprovements in the system. Degrees of Bachelor of Lauprovements.

J. W. Follier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- There are millions of minute orifices in the skin. Through these, as the Omitmen melts under the hand, it is conveyed to the sources of inflammation. In this way it rapidly relieves Asthma, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatian, and all Eruptions and Uicers. Soid at the manufactories, No. 29 Maidon-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62j cents, and \$1 per pot.

We call the attention of those afflicted with Rheumatism. Neuralgia, and those diseases which arise from the use of Calomel and other mineral medicines, to the Adver-tisement of Prof. Vergares in another column. The results of the Electro-Chemical Bath are truly astonishing.

EXCELSIOR

FIRE-INSURANCE COMPART.

Office No. 6 Broad de.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-unual Dividence of Tempera cave on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 16th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1856.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 21 .- Nothing of importance was done. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

House, Feb. 21-The Rev. Daniel Waldo of Syracuse was elected Chaplain of the House. [Mr. Waldo is a Revolutionary soldier, now in the 94th year of his age. He has been a Congregationalist paster for more than 70 years.] George E. Badger and Prof. Felton were appointed Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. Among several internal improvement bills introduced was one for a railroad and telegraph to the Pacific. The House adjourned to Monday,

The Annual Report of Controller Flagg, exhibiting the financial operations of the city for the year 1855, was sent to the Aldermen last night. We give elsewhere the more important portions of the document.

Judge Capron suspended judgment yesterday in the cases of the brothers Norris. Hearne and others, for whose arrests bench warrants were issued, have not yet been brought in. It is understood that they are out of the city.

The Know-Nothing Council yesterday ignored the Pro-Slavery Platform of last June by the very decisive vote of 138 year to 51 nays. Under the pressure of the previous question the Council was immediately brought to a vote upon a new plat form concocted at Washington. (See our report.) This platform was carried by yeas 108, nays 77, and the Council adjourned. The nominating Con vention meets at 10 o'clock to-day.

The Republican National Convention at Pitts burgh will meet to-day. The attendance will be larger than was anticipated.

A BRIEF ANSWER.

We do not usually deem it worth while, by any remarks of ours, to lend importance to silliness and folly, especially when displayed in criticising the manner in which we deem proper to conduct this journal; but The Boston Daily Advertiser must, for once, prove an exception to the rule. "What." exclaims that organ of eminent dullness and respectability, "What is Horace Greeley doing in Washington? What business has he to keep "him there all Winter ?" It does not precisely appear what business The Advertiser has to ask these questions, but we will answer them not withstanding. Mr. Greeley is in Washington in the service of THE TRIBUNE, and what he is doing may be learned by the perusal of the letters which constantly appear in our columns over his signature. As for the utility of his being there, if there were any cause for doubt on that subject, it would be pretty thoroughly removed by the exceeding upeasiness which his residence appears to give to some people who wish him away. No doubt the same parties would be still more gratified could the publication of THE TRIBUNE be stopped altogether; but as it was not created with a view to their convenience, we are not able to hold out to them any expectation that it will expire for their delight at any early day.

But, continues our censor, the post of an editor is in his office, and he is guilty of a violation of duty, an unpardonable crime, a gross imprepriety, and a great dishenor to his profession, if he does-what ! Why, if he goes to Washington as a permanent correspondent of his journal! This is a new theory of professional ethics, which The Advertiser will find it difficult to maintain. In our humble judgment, there is no greater impropriety in writing on public affairs at Washington than at New-York, nor any more palpable wrong in being the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at the seat of Government than in being its immediate manager at the commercial metropolis. If we think it for our advantage and the advantage of the public, that our forces should be distributed in a particular manner, where is the crime, dishonor and impropriety about which The Advertiser makes such an ado? Is it necessary that we should consult the sages and models of manners who shine in that establishment, before we make arrangements for the employment of the three or four hundred persons, who, in different capacities, and in various parts of the world, labor for the instruction and entertainment of our readers ? And are we, or is any individual connected with us, to be denounced as recreant to duty and honor, because this or that member of our staff does not happen to be posted just where the conductors of some slow and sleepy provincial chronicle would prefer to have him? If so, we fear we must continne to endure the penalty, for we still propose to manage our affairs in our own way. Or if we should be compelled to seek the benefit of foreign counsels, we shall hardly resort for them to the conductors of a publication which has probably never succeeded in attaining a circulation of more than fifteen hundred copies, and which, for a considerable part of its long career, has existed in & state of complete or partial bankrupter.

The Advertiser next goes on to charge Mr. Greeley, in his capacity of a Washington correspondent of this journal, with using his power to overawe public functionaries, and with libeling Members of Congress in print behind their backs. The second point we may safely leave to its own absurdity, but the first requires a word of notice. How, then, does any of our correspondents, or how does THE TRIBUNE overawe public functionaries? Is it by alleging untruths respecting them? Is it by accusing them of that whereof they are not guilty? Is it by practicing gross injustice toward them? Would any public functionary be afraid of such a course on the part of a journal or of any number of its correspondents? Not at all. Not the slightest awe need be felt by any public man at being assailed by felsehood; for any wrong thus attempted is sure to be instantly repaired, and repaired, too, to the great damage of the assailant. But with the truth it is otherwise. That is something for the dishonest and intriguing to be afraid of; and THE TRIBUNE, as we have reason to believe, is also something which very many such persons are afraid of, because it speaks the truth, with very little regard to where, or on what guilty head, the blow may fall. Are public functionaries overawed by this? Are any of them influenced by the idea that exposure and the scourge of public condemnation may overtake them in these columns? Are any held to duty and fidelity by the knowledge that dereliction and treachery are sure to be here laid open to the light of day? If so, is it any crime in us, any offense against public morals, anything for which THE TRIBUNE, its conductors, or its correspondents deserve blame and punishment? This question we can safely afford to leave to that vast number of intelligent and upright people scattered over the whole extent of the Free States, and indeed over the entire Union, whose confidence and support we have certainly not gained by anxious hesitation and halting duplicity in the expression of our convictions, or the use of timid circumlocutions in commenting upon public wrongs and official malfeasance. We are well aware that THE TRIBUNE is now a power in the land, but it is a power that exists solely by virtue of the public belief that it is sincere, fearless and faithful. Let it once be found recreant to that high aim, and its influence instantly ceases. We trust, however, that day may never come, but that this journal, the product of much labor and many sacrifices, may ever more and more attain to that comprehensive culture, that entire independence, that unshrinking boldness, and that devotion to the universal interests of humanity which can alone ensure for it a great and an advancing position among the institutions of the

NEWEST DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

When the House was proceeding on the 2d inst. to make an election of Speaker under the Plurality rule, it was whispered around the floor that a cor respondence had passed between Mr. Aiken of S. C. and the South Americans, intended to pave the way for a concentration of the vote of the latter on the former. Mr. BARCLAY of Pa. publicly inquired whether any such correspondence had passed, and was answered by Gov. Asken that he A.) was not a candidate for Speaker. Mr. HUM-PHREY MARSHALL, having been alluded to as the person who had addressed Gov. A, rose and declared that he had held no communication whatever with Gov. A. Mr. KELLY of this city is understood to have privately pushed the inquiry still further, and been satisfied that Gov. A. had made no concessions and given no assurances to the Know-Nothings: so he voted for Gov. A. for Speaker, as did Humphrey Marshall and all the "Americans" from States south of the Potomac, with all but one of those from Maryland. Mr. H. WINTER DAVIS of Md. adhered to Fuller, the South-American candidate; so did Mr. CULLEN of Delaware, with Messrs. BROOME and MILLWARD of Pa., WHITNEY and CLARKE of New-York The six votes thus thrown for Fuller, or the four withheld by Messrs. FULLER, BARCLAY, HAVEN and VALK, might of course have elected Aiken.

Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS of Baltimore, being the only Member representing a truly slaveholding constituency who was guilty of voting for the candidate of his own party, whom many Members had repeatedly proclaimed their determination never to abandon, is bitterly denounced and warred upon therefor by the Know-Nothing managers of his own State. It is very plainly intimated that his future is blasted by that vote-that, but for it, he might have been chosen U. S. Senator, while now his race is run. And the Know-Nothing organs at Baltimore, in fierce pursuit of this backslider, have brought to light the real facts with regard to the understanding between Gov. Aiken and his South American supporters. It now appears, as we learn from The Baltimore American, that, when Humphrey Marshall so stoutly denied that he had held any communication with Gov. A., he must have been aware that it was his colleague, Dr. A. K. MARSHALL, who had been laboring with Gov. A., and that the result of their conference was as fel-

" The American Democrat states that on the morning when the plurality rule was adopted by the House, and when Mr. Aiken's chances for the Speakership were canvassed, Mr. A. K. Marshall of Kentuck, a stanch American and conservative, being reluctant to vose for Mr. Aiken without understanding his ground fully, wrote down, and carried to him in his seat, a se-ries of interrogatories, which, with their asswers, we

1st. Are you hostile to the American party | and have you ever pronounced, or do you now believe that party enemies to civil and religious liberty? "Answer to 1st—To the first I answer, I never have

2d. Are you in favor of the Union of the States so long as it can be continued without such violation of the spirit of the Constitution as would justify revo-

"Answer 2d-I am in favor of the continuance of this Union as long as the rights of all the States are 3d. Do you belong to the Democratic organiza-

"3d. Do you belong to the Democratic organisa-tion! and do you fully indorse the course and policy of the present Administration, so far as to favor the election of the present incumbent to office again! "Answer 3—I do not, strictly speaking, belong to the Democratic party organization. I approve what I believe right, and will oppose what I think wrong, in that as in all other parties.

I believe right, and will oppose what
in that as in all other parties.
"4th. Would you object to such a modification of
the naturalization laws as would require citizens of
other countries to remain here before they become citizens of this country for a decidedly longer term than Answer 4th-I would not object, but would favor

-We prefer that every reader should make his own comments on this comprehensive catechism. All we care to say is that, if the Hon. JOHN KELLY had been aware of this correspondence, and had nevertheless voted for Gov. Aiken, he

would have wofully misrepresented his constit-

SAFETY AT SEA.

The building of ships in compartments is an era in naval architecture. The plan is carried to great perfection in the new Cunard steamer Persia, which was visited by so many thousands of our citizens on Monday and Tuesday. This improvement is an element of strength. It prevents the strain to which all long and sharp vessels are subected in heavy weather. Indeed, numerous solid bulkheads placed transversely in our clipper-ships would greatly tend to obviate the objections of underwriters to these ships, by reducing their flexibility, and so rendering them more tight and secure. But it is our steam and other passengerships that more especially require the immediate adaptation of the new system. The additional security which it affords to passengers is such as to bring it at once within the list of necessary conditions of a first-class steamer. The day is not distant when the majority of Atlantic passengers will insist upon going in no other ships than those built on the plan of water-tight compartments. The Persia is the most perfect specimen of such

a ship that has yet been launched. In the first place she is an iron ship, and all the bulk-heads or partitions by which she is divided are also of plate iron. Thus these partitions can be easily made secure, and with very little waste of room. Large as she is, the Persin is simply a double-decked ship with her dining saloon on her upper deck, and with a narrow extension of its roof midships to unite with the spilors' forecastle on the same deck torward, the whole being flush, or on a level with the waist or outer rail of the steamer. Between the two main decks are the cabins and state-rooms, which with the accommodations for the crew occupy this whole space. Below the lower deck is the main hold, some twenty or twenty-five feet in depth. It is in this part of the ship that the improvement has its principal seat. This immense cavity, of the depth we mention, and a width of nearly double the hight, and a length of some three hundred and fifty feet, is first subdivided by two transverse iron partitions, extending from the deck to the bottom of the ship, which divide the space into three nearly equal parts. In the central apartment is the machinery, which is inclosed within iron walls. Within the space forward of the machinery, in the center of the ship, is the fore hold, which is an oblong apartment of perpendicular sides, about twenty feet in width and hight and eighty in length. A like arrangement for the after hold. These holds thus within the body of the ship and divided from each other by transverse partitions, are, of themselves, water-tight, and strengthened by interior iron beams running from side to side. Thus secured, the ship may be stove in her bow or sides in various places without at all endangering her safety. The passenger is in fact on board seven or eight vessels, one inclosed within the other, all of which must be broken before he is in danger of sinking. This construction gives to the Persia a superi-

ority on the score of safety over any ship now affeat. We call attention to the fact, not with a view of extolling this vessel particularly-though her construction can hardly receive too much praise-but to enforce the necessity of a similar in prevement in all our sea-going steamers. The number of passengers now leaving this port by steam hips for California, the South, and Europe, is very great. Yet of all our steamers scarce one is more than a single shell which, being punctured in any one part, would inevitably go to bottom. What an assurance of safety would be felt to-day were the Pacific made like the Persia. We are glad to say that the new steamer for the Collins line, now being built by Mr. Steers, is to be on this plan; and though she is a wooden ship, we rely on the skill of her renowned architect to render her subdivisions equally as secure as though they were made of iron. But while this is the case with the Adriatic, it is not so, as far as we know, with any other of our steamers now building, or about to be built. Even that new and splendid vessel, the Vanderbilt-built and owned by one of our most experienced men-is, to our without reference to the new improvement. do not know that it is too late to make the alteration even now; and if it is not, we are sure Mr. Vanderbilt would find his account in making it. We certainly would not advise a friend to go to sea in a ship which had not this great improvement where it was possible to find one that had. Even to have nothing more than two water-tight bulkheads, crossing the ship before and abaft the machinery, would be a great advantage, and be sufficient, nine times in ten, to preserve a vessel against the effects of a collision like that which sent the unfortunate Arctic to the bottom. We trust our ship constructors and owners will be everywhere on the alert to introduce this important change in the method of building large vessels.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

We have been very much amused this Winter by series of ridiculous outbursts in several of the Southern Legislatures, more resembling the antics and humors of spoiled and froward children, than the rational conduct to be expected of the members of a legislative assembly.

The last exhibition of this sort took place in the Georgia Legislature on the 15th inst., information reaching that excitable body of the Message of Governor Chase to the Ohio Legislature communicating the call of Kansas for aid, and of a resolution offered in consequence by a Member of the Ohio House to raise five regiments for the defense of the Free-State settlers in Kansas against the murderous designs of the Border Ruffians

If each of the members of the Georgia House o Representatives had just heard of the disappearance of three of his best hands by the underground railroad, and had undertaken to wash down his chagrin at the news in a full bottle of whisky, the scene presented in the House would hardly have been more undignified. The House, it seems, had the day before rejected a bill proposing a tax or a hundred per cent upon all goods brought into Georgia from Massachusetts and other States not inclined to think and act on the Slavery question so as precisely to suit the Georgia slaveholdersone of those impotent attempts of the viper to gnaw files, by which divers Members of Southern Legislatures assume to demonstrate to their constituents their soundness on the Slavery question, demonstrating at the same time, to all the rest of the world, what blockheads both themselves and their constituents are. To the advocates of this rejected bill, the news from Ohio was a godsend. In the true spirit of gudgeons, they bit at it at once. and by their avidity at swallowing the hook, induced some of the more sober and sensible members-for there are sober and sensible members. even in the Georgia Legislature-to imitate their

example. Upon the strength of this Ohio news a recon,

sideration of the rejected bill was carried-not, however, with any intention of estinting the gen erous rage of Georgia by taxing all goods from Ohio a hundred per cent-but with a view, in which the whole House seemed to concur, of strik ing cut all after the enacting clause and inserting a bill to raise five regiments, to be fully armed and equipped at the expense of the State of Georgia, and maintained for twelve months, first to be offered to the President as volunteers to repel the aggressions of the State of Obio; and if the President won't accept them, and the Governor thinks that the President don't mean to do his duty, in repelling force by force, then to be tendered to the people of Kansas. But suppose the people of Kansas won't accept them-what then? This is an important and highly probable contingency, considering that the people of Kansas are for the most part Free-State men, for which, unfortunately, the till makes no provision. Perhaps, however, the Committee to which the proposed amendment of the reconsidered bill was referred will remedy this defect in it. We shall watch the kettle, and if anybedy is in danger of being scalded, will give timely

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GREAT MAIL.

Editor al Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 18, 1856. New-York is the commercial, Washington the political, metropolis of America-two cities located on noble rivers a short distance inland from the Atlantic. Between them, through them, runs the great Mail Route from Bangor to New-Orleans, from Quebec to Matamoros-by far the most important route on this Continent. New-York being the chief Post-Office, and Washington the headquarters of the Postmaster General and his staff, while the positive loss to the community by every failure of the Mail passing from one to the other must be estimated by thousands of dollars, it would naturally be supposed that this Mail would be punctually and regularly carried, though all others were left to chance and accident.

Yet, since the 1st of January last, I think the instances of failure in the receipt of this great Mail have been quite as numerous as those of its regular delivery. The Mail leaving New-York in the morning is due here on the evening of the same day; that which leaves New-York in the evening is due next morning. Yet so seldom does the performance answer to the promise that it has become a matter of surprise when the mail is received rather than when it comes up missing. And in many instances the mail due in the evening has not been received even by the train of next morning. Now, there was a season of heavy snows and high, cold winds when the railways were blocked up with drifts, nightly renewed or increased, when rigid punctuality in mail service was not to be ex-

pected. Then we all bore in silence, or noted the fact of failure without remonstrance. But for weeks past little snow has fallen, while the old has become packed down and encrusted until it can drift no longer. Now there is no more an excuse for running behind the advertised Winter time, and the Postmaster-General is recreant to his duty if he permits an instance of failure to pass without ex-

acting the full penalty of the law. A train starts from New-York at 8 a. m. and is due at Philadelphia about noon. The passengers have then an hour in which to get across that city and take the corresponding train for Baltimore. But the double track stops with the New-Jersey Read at New-Brunswick; and if the train reaches that city twen y minutes behind time, it loses the right of way over the single track of the Camden and Amboy beyond. This renders a connection at Philadelphia impossible; but punctuality at New-Brunswick by no means secures punctuality beyond. Time may still be lost on the road; if it be not, there is a river to cross at Philadelphia, and the ferry boats would disgrace a crossing of the Rio Grande-or Colorado. Here the ice is often troublesome, and two or three hundred passengers must stand shivering on the open deck, perhaps for an hour or more at night-there being scarcely great surprise and greater regret, constructed | more cabin-room than is required for the women and children. Delay here causes failure beyond then comes the Susquehanna, with a far better ferry and ice-boat, but with a chance for similar delay and vexation. The mador passenger leaving New-York in the morning in the confident expects; tion of reaching Washington in the evening misses the connection at Philadelphia, and must remain there till 11 p. m.; misses again at Baltimore, and is doomed to lie over again; so that Washington is reached at last either at 11 a. m. of the second day-to late to connect with a Southern train till the following evening; or it may not reach Wash-

ington till 7 p. m. of the second day. To journalists, who are here in great numbers collecting intelligence for their several papers, the nuisance is serious. The letter written on Monday evening about the doings of the day then closing, with a view to its appearance in a New-York paper of Wednesday morning, loses all its interest and value by being thrown over, through the Mail's delay, to Thursday or Friday morning. I have this Winter dis patched by Thursday morning's early train reports of Wednesday night's doings which did not reach New-York so as to appear before Monday morning. This was an extreme case: but it is within bounds to say that half the value of Washington correspondence has been destroyed this Winter by the want of punctuality in the Mails.

Can the Postmaster-General do nothing in the premises? Why not start half an hour earlier from New-York and half an hour later from Baltimore on the way to this city! Why do not the Railroad Companies consult their own interest and credit and give themselves more time ! H. G.

DOINGS OF THE HOUSE-NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20. Kansas had both a triumph and a defeat to-day. The first movement was to lay the resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, asking power to send for persons and papers, on the table. This failed by a majority of three. Then came the direct issue on the resolution itself. It prevailed by a majority of two, Mr. Dunn and the "scat terers" who act with him voting in the affirmative. No sconer was the resolution carried, then a reconsideration was moved, and, as a rider to that, a motion to lay it on the table. This latter failed by six votes, from which fact it became manifest that a change had already come over the "spirit of the dream" of some of the supporters of the investigation. At this critical point, when concentration and union were so important, and distraction was so dangerous, Mr. Dunn signified to the House, if the reconsideration was adopted, he would propose the appointment of Mr. Bradley of this city as a Commissioner to take testimony in the case, intending it as a substitute for the resolution of

the Committee.

The desired effect was produced. Mr. Dunn,

Mr. Haven and the like, who had paviously sustained the resolution, turned round under this inspiration and voted for undoing their own a ct; thus presenting a curious phase of sudden and unex-They were able to ma ter plained inconsistency. They were able to may be a majority of nine on this division. It would have been one less had not Mr. Oliver of New-York been been one less had not Mr. Oliver of New-York been absent just as the test was about to be taken. It may be he supposed himself paired off.

As sonn as the vote was announced, Mr. Orr succeeded in gesting the floor, and he assumed and moved the proposition suggested by Mr. Duan, adding the name of Mr. Paxter of virginia to that of Mr. Bradley. Subsequently the original reso-tion, with the instructions. Mr. Stephens de-siring the Committee to state the reasons for desiring the evidence sought, together with the mation for the appointment of Commissioners, were all referred back to the Committee.

But for the extraordinary course of Mr. Dung the first judgment of the House on sending for persons and papers would have been affirmed without difficulty. He seemed determined to crush out the report of the Committee, and with a small and uncertain majority this was no very ardnous undertaking. It must be apparent to every intelligent mind that to send Com to Kansas with discretion to investigate, is equato an indefinite postponement of the rights of the parties interested. The pretense of opposition on the ground of incurring expense is hardly worthy of respectful consideration. The Committee never or respecting consideration. The Committee never contemplated examining more witnesses than were absolutely necessary to satisfy them on the points most involved, and perhaps fifteen or twenty would have been the extent of the number summoned.

The Committee will meet to-morrow morning and then determine upon the course to be recmended. They will probably either advise a limitation of testimony and time in the investigation. or substitute some name for that of Mr. Baxter. so as to give both interests an equal chance. Mr. Bradley is a lawyer of excellent standing and un exceptionable character, and there is no particular objection to Mr. Baxter except that, on a question like this, it is hardly fair both Commissioners

should be selected from slaveholding communities. No censure which may be employed in depre-cating the absence of members from the Free States at this juncture, can be too severe, in view of the fact that all the defeats since Kansas has been before the House are mainly attributable to This remisness is almost as culpable as the defection in another quarter, which will yet provoke the application of retributive justice.

It is by no means certain whether our fillibuster-ing Minister at Nicaragua will return home, now that both Governments have agreed to a suspen sion of diplomatic intercourse. The Administra-tion will seek to get rid of him, for Mr. Dobbin, who obtained the appointment, has said on more than one occasion he never would have recommended his nomination, had he supposed there was anything to do requiring discretion or ability. As he has affiliated with Walker in his official ca pacity, it is quite becoming he should make the experiments, disrobed of his diplomatic toggery.

All the accounts which reached the Go ment by the last mail agree in regarding Walker's tenure of power to be doubtful, not so much from the forces which Costa Rica and Guatamala are alleged to have called into the field, as from a foe. whose approaches are more insidious, and whose exactions are more difficult to deny. The accursed thirst for gold, of which Horace spoke so feelingly-auri sacra fames-disturbs the patriotic emotions of the heroes who have assembled under the banner of this adventurous chieftain. They enrolled in the army of that extemporized Republic with the promise of 100 American dollars a menth, to say nothing of any quantity of bounty land. Thus far, they have received only six cents a day to provide themselves with rations, and not a copper for anything else. The military chest is almost empty. If the country was wealthy it would soon be replenished. But it has no other riches than those which nature has prodigally bes-All the principal citizens who were surpected of having means, were laid under contribution as seon as Walker got possession of Granada. They have been squeezed to the utmost and cannot respond to her demands, even were they inclined. It is said two companies of men recently revolted for want of pay, and others threatened to follow the example. If the Pretorians once begin to act for themselves, the end of Gen. Walker's career may be predicted without much exertion of the spirit of prophecy. The mass of the men who engaged in this enterprize mass of the men who engaged in this ent were stimulated by the prospect of gain. that disappears, the army will soon sink like that which Fallstaff mentioned on a memorable occasion, with some corresponding elements of char-MRS, CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, whose decease was

announced is THE TRIBUNE on Wednesday morning was born in Lancaster, Worcester County, Mass. Her father was Gen. John Whiting of the United States Army. She had two brothers who were also officers in the army, and one of them, Gen. Henry Whiting, was aid-de-camp to Gen. Taylor in the Mexican War Miss Whiting, before she had reached her thirteenth year, composed a poem, a novel and a tragedy, in five acts. She was married to Prof. N. M. Hentz, and then, with her husband, removed to Chapel Hill, North Carolina. After residing at that place a few years they removed to Ohio and took charge of a flourishing Female Academy near Cincinnati. Afterward she resided near Florence, Alabama, and thence removed o Tuscaloesa in the same State. "De Lara, or the Moorish Bride," was the first work which she published, for which \$500 and a gold medal were awarded to her in Philadelphia as the author of the best original tragedy. She has written two other tragedies Lamorab, or The Western World," and " Constance of Werdenberg "-neither of which, we believe, wa-ever published, although the first was acted at Cin cinnati. She has written several minor poems; bu she is most widely known by her prosetales and novel ettes, which have been printed in different periodicals. Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag" and the "Mob Cap btained for her a prize of \$200, and we presume have been very generally read. Beside these, she wrot Aunt Mercy," "The Elind Girl," "The Peddiar, The Village Anthem," and a novel called "Lovel!" Folly." As an instructress, she was eminently suc cessful, and in social intercourse was easy and digni fied. She was prepossessing in appearance, and he conversational powers were of a high order.

NEW STEAM LINE TO EUROPE. - The long proposed ine of steamers from New-York to London, stopping at Cork, is advertised in THE TRIBUNE of this morn ing. Two fine steamers, the Brends and the Minns, are put on, the former to sail from this port on the 1st of April. We understand that these are first-class screw steamers, fitted up expressly for passenger and freight business, and offering all desirable facilities for the work. Starting after the annoyance of ice has passed away, they will be likely to make the port of lork in much shorter time than the usual voyage to Liverpeol. For westward passengers from Ireland this line will be a great accommodation, as it will save the time and expense of getting to England, a voyage always annoying, and also save them from the extertions practiced at Liverpool and London. The Brenda, Capt. George S. Smith, will lazze London on the lat of March. Two other steamers are now building for this line, and will be ready for sea before the end of

We learn that Mr. Pliny Miles has commenced a prosecution for libel against The Washington Union on account of certain allegations made in that paper respecting Mr. Miles's former connection with the Post Office Department.

APPOISTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Feb. 13, 1856:
Normates Fuelic.—Chantanque County—John B. Minos, Fredou at Steuben—Seymour F. Denton, Corning: Chemnag.—George M. Humphrey; Oteco—H. J. Olcott, Cherry Valley; Jefferson—Zebolon Couverse, Cape Vincent; Otendags—Orrin Ballard, Syracuse; Saratogs—W. B. Harris of Mechanicsville, and Issae Fowler of Ballaton Sps. Putchoss — John F. Hall, Pouphkeepsie; Richmond—Montgomery Gibbs; New Tork—John Ernart, Chantes L. Bene itc., George Z. Baldwin, Frederic R. Sherman, Z. J. Genet, Josiah M. Clark, John Fitch David Hallaman, Jacob R. Amerman, Bagjamin J. Peals and William W. Howe.
Loas Commissioners.—David Griffis of Mattinsburgh and Ottil Wooleworth of Tutin, Lewis County.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Zdijorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856, The Republican Convention to-morrow will be far more numerously attended than was anticipated. Delegates from twelve States and the Territory of Minnesota are already here, with Mr. Wood from Kansas. There is a free Conference this evening. Francis P. Blair will probably be President. Joshua R. Giddings and Wm. Allison are the only M embers of Congress I have yet seen, but there are many Ex-Members. Maryland and Kentucky are , the only Slave States as yet represented, but a Del egate from Missouri is expected. Niueteen Delegate s from New-York, including all who left the city ; esterday morning, are present The general desire he to act firmly but prudently.

SECOND DI SPATCH-10 P. M.

An informal, prelimi, pary meeting of Republican delegates has been held I this evening, and largely attended. Lieutenant-G ov. Bingham of Michigan presided. Mr. Wood of Kansas was among the speakers. A meeting of Republican editors is now assembling at the St. Charles. The Convention will organize at ten to-, morrow morning.

A large number of the delega tes to the Republica Convention arrived here to-day, and among them are Joshua R. Giddings and D. F. Ki. nball of Ohio, Gov. Bingham of Michigan, and Horac. Greeley of New York. The Convention will be one of the most important

ever held here. An informal meeting of the deleg rates takes place

this evening to arrange preliminaries.

FROM WASHINGTON. From Our Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1866. The Committee on Elections will a sport early next week sustaining their first recom mendation sending for persons and papers, and assiging easons therefor at length.

The Canada's mails have not arrived . Gen. Cullom is still confined to his room.

Gen. Granger's candidate for Chaplain, . Daniel Walde, a Revolutionary soldier, 94 years old , was elected on the second ballot by a clear maj 'ority over a dozen other candidates.

Mr. Denver proposed a Pacific Railroad bill. was referred to a Special Committee of thirteen 1 to be announced on Monday.

Northern Members who wish to have a thoroug th and satisfactory investigation into the Kansas con test should be in their seats all next week. Those indifferent about it will of course stay away.

The contract for furnishing guns to the Indian De-artment has been awarded by the Indian Bureau to

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H. E. Lemar of Lancaster, Pa.

According to the records of the State Departmentfor the year ending December, there arrived in theUnited States from foreign countries 230,476 persons,
of whom 166,562 arrived at New-York.

Prof. Alex. Demitry has been appointed a translator
in the State Benartment. in the State Department.

The President this evening is dining a large com-pany consisting of members of Congress and their

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. The Senate passed the bill providing for the estab-lishment of a Young Men's Library in the District of

Columbia.

Executive documents relative to Indian disturbances on the Pacific Coast were then received. After which several bills of no real importance were passed; and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House took up the subject of the election of a Chaplain, and considerable discussion took place

upon it.

The proceedings connected with the subject were designated as farcial, and the hunt after the office was severely condemned. Several gentlemen wished to have continued the

order inviting clergymen of all denominations to of Mr. LETCHER said this would answer admirably,

as men were here of every shade of religion, and some of no religion at all [Laughter].

The applause from the galleries which followed Mr. Letcher's remarks was promptly rebuked by the

Speaker.

There were sixteen candidates for the Chaplainey, and on the second trial to elect one Daniel Waldo, a New-York Revolutionary soldier, in the 94th year of his age and a clergyman of the Congregational Church for more than seventy years, was chosen.

Mr. BROOKS voted for Joshua R. Giddings, and Mr. SEINER for Autoinstite Brown.

Mr. SPINNER for Antoinette Brown.

The Senate's resolution for filling the vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute by the appointment of George E. Badger and Professor Felton, was passed.

Internal Improvement and other bills were then introduced including one by Mr. Denver for the controduced, including one by Mr. Denver for the construction of a railroad and telegraphic line to the Pacific, which was referred to a select committee of

thirteen.

A resolution was passed providing Members with
the usual number of newspapers.

Adjourned to Monday.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.
The Democratic State Convention was held in thiscity to-day and was fully attended.
The following nominations were made: For Governor, Americus V. Potter of Providence; Licutenant-Governor, Demoan C. Pell of Newport; Secretary of State, Asa Potter of South Kingston; Attorney-General, Nathan Porter of Cranston; Treasurer, Edwin. Wilbur of Newport.
The delegates chosen to attend the National Convention are Wim. Beach Lawrence, Alfred Anthony, Ariel Ballou. Peleg W. Gardiner, Henry J. Burroughs, Wim. J. Miller, Elisha E. Potter, Albert S. Gailio.

THE SHERIFALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS. THE SHERIFALLY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.
The bill removing from office Mr. Hufty, the Know-Nothing Sheriff of New-Orleans, has passed both branches of the Legislature be a party vote. Considerable feeling is manifested in consequence. The election was contested on account of the illegal breaking of the ballot-boxes, during the election in Novembec last; the boxes destroyed, as is testified to, containing a large majority of votes for the opposing candidate. The office was awarded to Mr. Hufty by the District Court. the District Court.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

FROM SE, LOUIS,
St. Louis, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1846.
The work of blasting the ice in our herbor was commenced yesterday, and will be continued until the river opposite the city is cleared. There is no morement of the ice in the upper rivers yet. The weather is mild, but it is not expected that navigation will be resumed till march.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856. Case, 56.—Argument was concluded by Mr. Keller for the appellants.

Case 57.—The executors of Michael Allen et al. vs.
David Allen. Argument was commenced by Mr. Wil-lams for the plaintiffs.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.
Samuel V. Mernick was to-day elected President of
the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, in place of
Senator Bigler, resigned.

ARREST OF ASSUPPOSED MURDERER. " ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1855.
E. D. Worrell, charged with the mursler of Gordon in Missouri, was arrested last night at Dover, Deiware, by officers who traced him thither. He erpresses his willingness to return with the officers in Missouri without waiting for the requisition of the Governor. He denies the commission of the murler, but acknowledges standing by at the time. A watch,